

1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN, Fresh from its magnificent victory over the com-bined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and

fearless in the cause of truth and right. THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1888.

It is Beyond Recall.

It is creditable to human nature that se many of the earnest Republican admirers and devotees of Mr. BLAINE should still insist that they will nominate him in spite of his refusal. They say that when the Republican Convention calls upon him to be its candidate, he will have to consent.

But we can tell these gentlemen this is all a mistake. Mr. BLAINE cannot consent under any circumstances. He must stand by his word, as Mr. TILDEN did.

The particular friends of Mr. BLAINE must be content with the reflection that by his withdrawal he has added immensely to his prestige and his influence. For such a moral position as BLAINE now occupies the most ambitious man might well be content to sacrifice the Presidency.

But there is no power that can make him go back upon his refusal, even if he secretly wished to do it. And no impartial spectator can attribute to him such a wish.

Fortify the Frontier.

We see that there is a movement on foot at Ottawa looking to an appropriation for the purpose of building fortifications for the Canadian frontier. We are pleased to hear that our neighbors are preparing to erect defences; it shows a proper spirit, and it is something in which we ourselves have been more than deficient.

But why apply at Ottawa for an appropriation? Washington is the place. There is no reason why the Government of the United States should hesitate for a moment about building fortresses for the protection of the Canadian frontier. It has made a law for the protection and benefit both of the military railroads of Canada and the bankrupt reflroads of Canada; a law whereby they are enabled to prevupon American commerce. and institute a competition ruinous to American enterprises. We might as well, while we are at it, go a step further, and, in addition to subsidizing the strategic railroads of the Dominion, build a chain of Canadian

There must be no American commerce in foreign bottoms whether they are propelled by sail or steam on the high seas, or hauled Canadian locomotives on land. Repeal the Inter-State Commerce law or amend it, and then enforce it!

Has England Joined the Triple Alliance?

On Tuesday morning the London Standard, the most trusted mouthpiece of the Tory Government, startled its readers by ouncing that England's navy would defend the coasts of Italy in case that power France and Russia Questioned on the point that evening in the House of Commons by Mr. LABOUCHERE, the Under Foreign Secretary averred that no treaty existed between Great Britain and King HUMBERT's Government, but he would not deny that there might be an engagement of a less formal kind. We may therefore assume that if war should break out on the Continent of Europe during Lord SALIS-BUBY's tenure of office, England would have to bear the brunt of the fighting at sea.

The importance of such an adjunct to the coalition of the three central powers is manifest. Mighty as is the military force wielded by the triple alliance, it is by no means supplemented by corresponding means of maritime aggression and defence. During the last eighteen years large sums have been expended by both Germany and Italy on armored vessels, and those States possess some of the most redoubtable ironelads in existence. Nevertheless, their naval armament, even when combined with that of their ally, Austria, would be unable to cope with that of France and Russia, It is probable that, after one or two naval engagements on a large scale, the flags of the three central powers would be swept from the Mediterranean, and the numerous and opulent seaports of the Italian kingdom from Genoa to Messina and Brindisi would lie at the mercy of the French eruisers. On the other hand, the chances are that with England at the back of the triple alliance, not a single ship belonging to France or Russia would be seen affoat be tween the Strait of Gibraltar and the Sucz Canal. Toulon and Marseilles would, no doubt, be blockaded as they were during the ware against NaPoleon, and France would be cut off from a resource which proved of considerable value in 1870, that, namely, of recalling a part of the soldiers stationed in Algeria. Neither would she be able to reenforce the troops detailed to defend her African possessions, should Italy selze the opportunity to carry out her long-cherished designs on Tunis.

But England is not only the most formidable naval power; she is also the greatest money power in Europe. The countries on whose side she might be arrayed, would find themselves in a position to borrow the huge sums which, under the conditions of modern warfare, are with every year becoming more indispensable. Italy and Austria in particular could not, with their already overtaxed exchequer, sustain a struggle prolonged for many months, unless they could count on the financial support of the United Kingdom. It is true that a British Parliament will never again vote subsidies to keep foreign armies in the field, as it did so often and so lavishly in the last century. But the modern method of affording pecuniary aid is quite as efficaclous- that, namely, of recommending a foreign loan to British investors.

To provide fleets strong enough, however, to shut up the Russian war ships in the Gulf f Finland, while at the same time con-Crolling the British Channel, the North Atlantic, and the Mediterranean, would impose a tremendous burden on the British taxpayer, to say gething of the outlay needed to withstand a Russian movement against

Afghanistan and India. And what would England, whose industries are scarcely beginning to recover from protracted and severe depression, gain by subjecting berself to vast additional expenditure? That is a question which will be vehemently pressed upon pub lic opinion and the House of Commons, not only by the Gladstonians and Parnellites, by such Liberal Dissidents as Mr. JOHN BRIGHT and such Conservatives as LOT RANDOLPH CHURCHILL. Let Lord Salisbury call on Parliament to sanction a treaty likely to plunge Great Britain in a long and costly war, and Mr. GLADSTONE may exclaim, with exultation, The LORD hath delivered them into my hands!

Unfair to New York and Brooklyn. The bill providing for State care for the pauper insane in the rural counties, ex-plained in THE SUN of Friday last, was introduced in the Assembly on Tuesday by Gen. CURTIS.

The gentlemen and ladles engaged in urging the passage of this measure are actuated by the highest motives of public spirit and Christian philanthropy. There is no question about that. The change of system which the bill is designed to bring about is desirable considered abstractly. There is no doubt about that, either. Yet the New York and Brooklyn members of the Legislature should very carefully examine the matter in all of its aspects before giving their support to the bill in its present form.

These ladies and gentlemen are perfectly honest and frank in their attitude toward the taxpayers. They do not attempt to conceal the weak point of the plan which they propose. They recommend the bill to the legislators of the rural counties-that is to say, all of the counties except New York, Kings, and Monroe-explicitly upon the ground that the cost to the rural counties of maintaining their pauper insane will be further reduced at the expense of New York city and Brooklyn. Here is what the managers of the State Charities Aid Association say to the country legislators:

"Of the sixty counties of the State, all with the excep tion of New York, Kings, and Monroe [Rochester] coun-ties, are obliged by law to send their acute pauper in-sane to State hospitals, at a weekly charge per capita of from \$3.75 to \$4.30. Thirty-eight of the sixty counties o the State are also obliged, under existing legal provi-sions, to send all their chronic pauper insane to State asylums at a weekly cost per capita of \$2.25.

"It is thus apparent that to substitute for these figure a uniform weekly charge to the counties of \$1.50, the some for both scute and chronic cases, is greatly to the financial advantage of every county embraced in the

provisions of the proposed act.

"And this is even more apparent when it is considered that the increased State taxation, which alone makes such a reduction possible—for it is not proposed to lewer the standard of care given by the State—wall be borne largely by the city of New York, which already pays over 40 per cent, or nearly one-half of the entire annual ap

There is certainly no lack of frankness about this.

The bill in its present form proposes to do a good and philanthropic thing for the rural insane, and to relieve the rural counties of a great part of the expense of supporting their insane paupers, by adding still greater inequity to the present grossly inequitable distribution of taxes for this purpose.

Besides their own proper burdens, New York and Brooklyn now carry more than half of the expense of supporting the pauper insane belonging to the rest of the State. This bill as it stands enormously increases the inequality. It takes outright about \$300,000 from the pockets of New York and Brooklyn taxpayers and applies it to a work of charity which, however laudable it may be in the abstract, is one from whose bonefits New York and Brooklyn are excluded by the very terms of the bill. In addition to this initial charge it involves an increase of taxation in New York and Brooklyn every year in the future, still for the exclusive

benefit of the rural counties. In pointing out this important defect in the bill introduced by Gen. CURTIS, we are only performing a duty to the taxpayers of New York. The promoters of the measure would be the furthest of all men from desiring the passage of the bill without a full understanding on the part of New York and Brooklyn people of what the bill involves, as present.

Paternalism Going Crazy.

Congressman Mckinney of New Hampshire has introduced a bill providing that the United States shall appoint guardians for such veterans of the war of the rebellion as may squander their pensions in drunkenness or riotous living, or may be habitual spendthrifts or generally dissolute.

When there is a family, wife, or dependent child, the guardian thus appointed by the United States must see that the pension is applied to their support. When the dissolute veteran has no dependent, the guardian's only duty will be to look out for the dissolute veteran himself.

Of course there are other ways of protecting the interests of the innocent wives and children of drunken old pensioners without involving the United States Government in this extensive scheme of guardianship.

As for the drunken pensioner who has no family, we should say that the most sensible way to discourage riotous living on his part would be to stop his pension when he becomes a worthless vagabond.

A New Honor for the Rev. Dr. Talmage.

Last night, the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE stood in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment of the National Guard over in Brooklyn, and was sworn into the office of chaplain as successor to HENRY WARD BEECHER. .

Dr. TALMAGE is by far the most popular and intense of all the preachers of Brooklyn He draws greater multitudes to the Taber nacle on Sunday than Mr. BEECHER drew to Plymouth Church, and he stirs their souls in a way that BEECHER could never stir those of his hearers.

As chaplain of the favorite Brooklyn regiment, Dr. TALMAGE will surely enlarge the renown he has won, and become even more conspicuous than he has been among the preachers of the City of Churches. The office itself is one that gives its holder eminence in

When clad in the chaplain's uniform mounted on horseback, and riding out or parade among the staff officers at the head of the regiment, the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE will be far superior to his predecessor in soldieri appearance and military bearing. In the later years of Mr. BEECHER's life, when he was chaplain of the regiment, he had become very large in girth, very heavy in weight and very loggy in movement, and the spectacle that he presented on at least one occasion when the regiment was parading, as he rode through Fifth avenue of this city upon his charger, wearing his belligerent hat, was such as to raise the levity of the onlookers. Dr. TALMAGE, on the other hand, looks quite toppy as an equestrian; he is light in frame lithe in action, and quick of eye; he is familiar with the handling of his steed, keeps his feet in the stirrups, holds the reins in his left hand, and sits in the saddle without the slightest fear of rolling off. It will be a genuine pleasure to the gallant men of the Thirteenth to look at the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE as he rides in front of them, proud and prim.

But these are not the only respects in

which the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE is a fit man for the chaplaincy of the favorite Brooklyn regiment. Dr. TALMAGE is a man of sound moral character and upright life. There is no scandal associated with his name. There is no reason for his being shame-faced when he appears with his regiment in public or when he preaches the principles of truth, honor, and virtue from his pulpit. It is in his favor, also, as a chaplain, that he is a thorough believer in the religion of which

he is a minister. On these grounds and on others we heartily congratulate the Thirteenth Regiment upon the choice of a chaplain which it has made in the person of the Rev. Dr. TAL-MAGE, who, though sometimes extravagant in his language, is always orthodox in his belief and decorous in his life.

It Would be a Lively Time.

The nomination, now so much talked about, of Gen. SHERIDAN by the Republicans, is not very probable, but if ever made it will produce more hurrying and scurrying from the Democratic side to the Republican and from the Republican to the Democratic than have ever been seen before. There was a good deal of party confusion in the election of 1884, but it would be a thousand times worse confounded if Gen. SHERIDAN should be the Republican candidate this year. Yet it might be in some respects a mean and an unsatisfactory contest, and leave ill feeling and exasperation behind it.

Moreover, the Republicans will have to weigh against Gen. SHERIDAN'S great popularity and general attractiveness two very important considerations.

While the story of Gen. GRANT'S Administration is fresh in the minds of the American people, soldiers of the regular army are not likely to be preferred to civilians as candidates for the Presidency.

Moreover, Gen. Sheridan exhibited in

Louisiana qualities which mark him, however great his military talents, as having little knowledge of or capacity for civil administration.

But perhaps he has improved in the art of government since that time. At any rate he would be a picture sque and formidable candidate. Still, if the Republicans meant to nominate him, they should not have called their Convention to meet before the middle of September. Sharp and short should be the campaign for Little PHIL.

The great political question of the day: Who is BLAINE's heir? A document that would produce a greater

sensation even than the letter of withdrawal, ould be Blaine's political will and testament, codicil and all. The Boston Herald remarks that FRANK HURD "is just the man we ought to have in

Take him, and bless you all! Mr.

Hund is a nicish sort of a fellow, but in a Presidential election it's safe not to have him in any State which ought to be Democratic. When Mr. HENRY GEORGE returns to his allegiance to the Democratic party he must abide by its principles and its platform, which

are not free trade, and will not be in the elec-

tion of next November. Could JOHN SHERMAN carry New York as the Republican candidate for President? We think not. The so-called business interests would favor him, but the Republican masses would not. And it is the masses that choose lelegates and finally decide at the polls.

Our cable despatches this morning tell the story of Mr. BETHELL and the dusky bride he took from the Baralong tribe in South Africa. It was, in part, the tragic death of this young man that led to Sir Charles Warren's expedition and the annexation of Bechuanaland two or three years ago. Many better-known white men than BETHELL have taken wives from among savage or semi-civilized peoples, but this thought does not to have consoled BETHELL's aristocratic friends. Mr. GRENFELL, the bestknown Congo missionary, has a black wife. Dr. COLIN a French explorer in Senegal has recently married a daughter of one of the principal chiefs of the country, and the French are feeling very good over it, for they say the happy fluence. JOHN DUNN, the shrewd Scotchman who has grown rich in Zululand, and is one of the chiefs among whom the British divided the country, a domestic establishment that, sad to relate. s about as well stocked with native wives as his kraals are with cattle. A recent traveller in the Malay Peninsula says many Englishmen there have married native women, and he defends the practice on the ground that it "is a much better plan than taking an English wonan to live where she is a total stranger to the methods of existence."

At the LINCOLN banquet in Columbus the bill of fare announces "Shrewsburys on the half shell," and we rise to explain that these are not the proper bivalves for such an occasion. The Shrewsbury oyster is thick, expansive, and luscious, suitable for broiling or rying, but not adapted to be taken raw on the half shell. Blue Points or the little salty oysters of Massachusetts Bay are the right thing. Let all Ohio take notice.

The Chicago medium who pretended to establish communication with the spirit of Spies, the Anarchist, forgot that an attempt at imposture should have some semblance of prob "I am in heaven," Spies is represented as saying, "and having a good time." If an Anarchist could get into heaven, it is certain he wouldn't enjoy himself there.

While maintaining the right of the poor old St. Louis Republican to abuse THE SUN as much as it likes, we suggest that it would do the work more comfortably if it should first refund a little money that we have paid out for it. Payfirst, and blackguard afterward, is the rule.

Study the Principles of Our Government. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I comiment the leader writer of the article in Tux Sur to-day's date headed "Committee Rule in Congress."
It has a true American ring; but how many of your readers have admitted those sounds of solid logic to penetrate his or her ears? The chances are that a great number of THE SUN's readers have done no more than

May The Hus continue in its truly American style and ducate its many readers in the various lesues ing to the organic laws of the United States is the sin

A Dishenerable Albany Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.-The charges made by the Albany correspondent of the New Fork Times to the effect that Gov. Bill had taken \$17,000 from the wrong fund to furnish the Executive Mansion are sen tional. The Governor was obliged to use his discretion and to draw on a contingent fund, which included sev-eral other public buildings. The charges were not made till Friday morning, and they are readily accounted for from the fact that they originated with a man who has been so maliciously unfair with Gov. Hill that the la to invite him to the legislative reception to be

Public Interest in a Grent Moral Struggle. From the Macon Sunday Times. It is to be hoped that THE SUN will publish its Larry Gedkin editorials in book form when Larry's efforts to rid himself of the bad habit of "unversativ"

are crowned with success. These editorials are worth preserving and, besides, they will prove of interest to owners of absthemeters who are engaged in watching the great struggle. Not Equal to Chonte. From the Providence Journal.

The Hon. William M. Evarts does not seem to have made so brilliant a failure in the United States Senate as Eurus Chosto did.

ployees' Trust and Security Companies."

given to even these few a shorter about as pre-carious as the stone ceiling of our Assembly chamber. The bill, then, offered by Mr. Roesch should be made a law for these reasons: First, it offers a system of cooperation through which each employee, while maintain-ing his personal independence and the power of controlling his own personal affairs, may find the benefits of association enjoyed by men whose field of operation is in the market.

ind the benefits of association enjoyed by men whose field of operation is in the market. Secondly, it offers a system of life insurance which will enable any man who takes advantage of its provisions, no matter what his income, to carry any amount which he may choose to assume for the protection of his family. The amount assumed too, may be carried absolutely without any sacrifice of income, and under favorable circumstances, such as low rates of interest in marketing bonds, it may be made a source of some increase in income.

Thirdly, it offers a system that guarantees to employees, so far as such guarantee can be safely given, protection against the precarious situations that follow on want of employment, engualty, or sickness.

ituations that tomos asualty, or sickness. Fourthly, it presents a form of organization Fourthly, it presents can readily be turned

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Blaine Changes the Whole Field

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—As for the Democracy, it

apparently irresistible public opinion within the party

choice will not be so conspicuous, and the party man-

on their part. That is really the weak spot of the Cleve-

Who Next!

From the Albany Times.

Who will be the Lext one to write a letter de-lining to run this year for the Presidency! We violate

no confidence in saying that the letter written in 188by Grover Cleveland, expressing his fear of danger to

our institutions in the event of a second candidacy, will serve very well by a little change of dates to express his

reasons for withdrawal. Always, of course, if he has at

Honest, a Bemocrat, and Proud of It.

From the Manchester Budget.

land.

From the Birmingham Age

ed the platform upon which he was nominated, and elected—by the skin of his teeth. He has gone back upon the speeches he made in New Jersey when he foresaw that unless he stood squarely upon that plat

orm he would be defeated. What was that platfo

other than a protection platform! What meant M: Cleveland's visit to the protection State of New Jersey except to proclaim to the people of that State that he meant to stand or fall by that platform?

How does the matter stand now! He has deserted that platform. He has utterly ignored it. In what re-spect! That platform says: "In making a reduction in

taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic indus

tries." Will any same man say that the putting of rat

materials on the free list, such as wool, coal, iron or

&c., will not injure these industries?

Again, Mr. Gieveland has put himself on record in op-

nue system, which the platform expressly declares to be "a war tax." And he insists that in time of peace, when he knows the Government has no earthly use for this tax, it shall be collected just as if the Government

was engaged in war and was compelled to raise a reve nue by this system of direct taxation.

The Age does not care a snap about the reputation i

for the good of the country and what it believes to b

Father MeGlynn to be a Candidate,

Prom the Philadelphia Times.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Father McGlynn is go-

ing to be a candidate for Freeders of the United States.
This is not a guess, but is absolute news from the same source whence your correspondent, a week before the ropture between McGlynn and George, got his circum.

happen. The McGlynn campaign will be startlingly sin-gular, because, aside from the principal laborissue, it will be a sayare assault upon the Homan Cathelic Church. Father Action

eGlynn himself would only say:

scably for an independent Labor canvasa, with a Pre-

idential candidate or our own, and with no possibility of fusion with either the Democratic or Republican party. I can only assure you that there will be a Na-tional Convention for that purpose, and that I hope it will contain representatives from every State in the

Union. It will be for that body to say whom the work ingmen shall vote for, and there will be no prior wire

Henry Watterson's Sad Conclusion.

The ground hog is a friend as a weather

reaucusing. The choice will not be made till

account of why and how the split was going t

may make by its opposition to Cleveland.

for the good of the party.

then and there."

tion to any repeal of any part of the internal reve

frank enough to acknowledge it.

ion as affected by the unlooked for propunc

agers, with characteristic facility, may familiarize them

FOR GENERAL INCORPORATION. The Bill of Assemblyman Rossch Strongly Approved.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. Letters from London give the news that Miss Helen Taylor, the stepdaughter and companion of John Stuart Mill, is about to visit this country, and will arrive here in two or three weeks. Miss Taylor is well known in London as a woman of public spirit, a philanthropist, a reformer, and a member of the Metropolitan School Board. She is also a devoted friend of the Irish cause, for which has here along up havely, more than once. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You published not long since a reprint of the bill entitled "An Act for the Emolument and Proof Employees," introduced in the Assambly by Mr. Rossch of the Tenth district, and for which she has stood up bravely, more than once, under trying circumstances. Some years ago she was on the verge of an Irish prison, as a co-worker with Miss Parnell and Mr. Davitt.

Dr. Wieting of Syracuse, who has just died at the age referred to the Judiciary Committee. The measure might possibly as well have been entitled "An Act to Promote Cooperation among

Employees," or "An Act to Incorporate Emof 70, used to give popular scientific lectures in this tewn thirty years ago, when cheap and instructive lec-tures to the masses were more common than they are nowadays. His chief theme was physiology, which he The measure provides for the incorporation of companies composed of any number of persons. Considering the prevailing tendency lustrated with manikins; but he also toward organization among employees, it is to health, diet, and collateral subjects in a very attractive It would be well if we had always a body of be presumed that only large companies, corresponding to the numbers enrolled in trades

How kindly toward each other, as a rule, are the newsboys who swarm about Printing House square and its vicinity morning and evening! They are very sharp; their competition is intense, and their rivalry to catch a two or three of them, but business brings it quickly to an end. Their deeds of kindpess to each other can be heard of at the Newsboys' Lodging House. They will even lend specie to a hard-up fellow vender at times.

be presumed that only large companies, corresponding to the numbers enrolled in trades organizations, are presupposed. The capital of these companies, established in a fund founded on a percentage reserved from the income of members, is to be represented in personal bonds bearing the names of individuals, but issued with the company endorsement, and protected in the interest by a liability to assessment, as well as by the property into which these bonds are converted. The redemption of the bonds is to be secured by a life insurance reserve, accumulating in the treasury in amounts sufficient to cover an easily estimated asnual death rate of so many per thousand.

The bill contains minor provisions intended to strengthen or protect the credit of companies formed under its provisions, and to prevent deflection from their true purpose as cooperative security companies.

At least nineteen out of every twenty men in the community are employees, and about this proportion must necessarily remain employees. As employees their attention and service are due to their employers, and they have neither the time, the opportunity, nor usually the inclination or means to enter the market and find a profit in epoculation. They must make money by savings, they are told. But this is mere mockery. No man ever makes money by savings in any amount that will lift him above the grade of a genteel beggar. Every intelligent man knows that the liberal accumulation of property is a fruit of capitalization founded on some form of income or secured credit. Savings are only strong when used as a secondary resource for meeting the payment of interest. To tell a man, consequently, that he should save money and isy it away is to tell him to imitate the fool in the parable who took his one talent and hid it in the ground, while the more sensible possessor of the five talents knew how to turn his five talents into ten talents. We must study to provide for the entrance of employees into the financial fabric, a fabric which has never been made to she The venerable John R. Graham, who founded Gra-Acm's Magazine in Philadelphia over forty years ago, when literary periodicals were few in the United States, has just taken his departure from the Eye and Ear Hos-pital in Fourth avenue, where he has spent the past four years as a patient undergoing treatment for cataract in in some reminiscences of old times when Graham's Magazine was at the zenith of its success, and when pages. Even then he paid Longfellow very high prices such prices as would raise the eyebrows of the bards of to-day, and he paid Cooper at rates which ne living American novelist of this time can command. On one occasion, after he had given Cooper a check of four figures to secure an unwritten novel, he saked Cooper to do him the favor of opening the first installment of the work for the magazine not with a long descriptive pas sage, but with some incident that would seize and rivet the reader's attention, and lead him to seek the ensuing month came to hand; it was whelly descriptive and Mr Graham felt that he was lost, but he published it. When like the two previous ones; and not till the fourth install ment and the fourth month did the famons author get of Graham's Magazine ought to publish his reminiscences of the budding period of American letters.

It has been said that his insane act in shooting down Mr. Dilliber shadowd the whole life of the late Remains Dillon, and left him no peace in his waking momenta. Just before his untimely death Mr. Dilliber had bought a very pleasant house on Fifty-third street, for which he paid about \$23,000. The house lay between Sixth and Righth avenues, and when the elevated roads were built in that street they passed directly before the Dilliber mansion. The direct result of their innovation was a tremendous loss to Mr. Dilliber. Instead of bringing from annual rental grow beautifully less until, finally, it only brought the owner something like \$400 a year, and even that sum was collected with difficulty. Finally, the property was disposed of at a price far below the origi-nal price paid by Mr. Dilitber, and his widow now resides

Mr. William H. Crane, the comedian, is an accomplish essly. Mr. Crane has been in Paris more than once and has also spent several summers at Cohasset, so he prides himself upon the correctness of his accent. Last Sunday as Mr. Crane was just turning from Thirteenth street into Fifth avenue a young woman touched his arm, and in broken English inquired the way to a cer-tain number in East Fifteenth street. Mr. Crane is naturally diffident in the presence of ladica but managed to pull himself together and give the lady ample directions in excellent English. Then, seeing what he ing to see the fair blue eyes fixed on him, fill with a look of glad surprise at unexpectedly hearing her own tongue in all its native purity. But her eyes still wore

casualty, or sickness.

Fourthly, it presents a form of organization of which the resources can readily be turned into the channels of social improvement, and made to bring aimost illimitable means for the promotion of educational objects. On a tax of less than one cent per day for each person, the employees of the city of New York could contribute \$5,000,000 per year for the support of an institution conducted for combined instruction and entertainment.

Fifthly, the bill will cauble employees to substitute the payment of interest for the payment of rent, and permit them to hold their dwellings on torms which will give them the power either to clear off all liens during their lifetime, or transmit the title in fee to their heirs at the time of their death.

Sixthly, the bill offers a means through which employees can directly contribute toward the fund from which their wages or salaries are drawn. They will thereby elevate themselves above a condition which looks like one of mere charitable dependence on employers.

These are six good reasons for the passage of the bill. Together, they seem to form an irresistable argument in its favor. The measure is opposed. I am told, by some of the labor leaders. They are of the class of leaders, probably, who think they see a way of obtaining money without the payment of interest. But as this bill does not seem to be a "labor bill," in the popular sease, their opinions may very well be eliminated from the discussion.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS. an expression of absolute vacuity.

"Don't you speak French!" asked the genial actor. almost testily.
"Out monsieur, I speak ze French parfaitement, but I no understand any zinz like zat."
William H. gazed at her for one moment more in sor-

row than in anger, and then said, pointing to a police man on the corner, "essayees int."

With that he fled precipitately to the nearest Gallio restaurant, where he ordered frogs' legs a la fraulette, and practised French on the waiter.

The plump green cucumbers that new begin to peer out in numbers from the shop windows—no shop is ashamed of a cucumber in the window—do not come from Long Island or New Jersey greenhouses. Nor must be confessed, Blaine's l'lorence manifeste has had the effect, if not to throw them into confusion, at least to seriously disarrange their plans and calculations. An can the Southern markets supply such fresh-looking Fisher family at New Bedford. Years and years ago latter is out of the field, the imperative necessity of such choice will not be so conspicuous, and the party man- agers, with characteristic facility, may familiarize themselves with the reflection that a new deal on the part of settled near him, and they, too, went to raising cucumbers. The consequence is that the Fisher family supplies hundreds of middlemen in this city alone, and will pour its favorite product on to Manhattan Island by the car load as soon as Lent shall begin. mento from Florence, and the more thoughtful friends of the President are clear-headed enough to see it and

Actors have often been known to "make up" to look that men about town have been making up to look like prominent actors. This is the way they do it. If in a theatre party a young fellow is told he looks like Her-bert Keicey, or Louis Masses, or John Drew, or Charles Coghlan, he immediately begins to dress as much like play with a great lawyer in it make a hit; inside of a week some member of the bar will be found talking and dressing like the great lawyer of the boards. It is a new kind of advertising, and benefits both parties.

all contemplated renomination, which may be doubtful. The row of cabs and Jehus on the west side of Union Square at midnight presents a curious picture of human life in the winter season. The patient horses stand and freeze without protest. The drivers keep arms and legs in motion, and fleck together for company. But they Gov. Hill of New York has the Presidential beevery largely developed. We like Hill. He is honest. He is a Democrat, and he makes no bones of it. No don't talk. On a very cold night an experienced cab-man will only part his lips a quarter of an inch to say, "Keb, s'r!" If he said "Cab, sir," the mouth would have to be opened at least half an inch. "E" having the Southern Democratic Opposition to Clevefattest of the vowel sounds. No cabinan will refuse however, to talk volubly on the ideat evening in a dis Yes, the Age is trying to beat Cleveland. Why! Because Cleveland will beat the Democratic party just as certain as he is nominated. He has desert-

The Alaska Purchase,

From the San Francisco Alta. President Johnson was abused for the purhase of Alaska as much as Jefferson was when he bought Louisiana. The price paid was \$7,000,000. The George, and the products of the Territory last year is officially stated to have been in furs. \$2,500,000 \$1,350,000; fish, \$3,000,000; lumber, &c., \$100,000; i

Taking the Safe Side.

Boston Grocer (to customer)-Is that all this morning Mrs. Beacon ? Are you supplied with beans?
Mrs. Beacon (contemplatively)—I am not quite sure
about our supply of beans, but to be on the safe side you might send, say, a couple of barrels.

Cld Lady (to small boy who is smoking)-Dop't ou know that smeking isn't good for little boys? Little Boy—Yes'm. Dis stub (puff) was makin' me littie brudder sick (puff), an' I took it from him Lived on One Another.

A Brother's Care.

Bobby-Ma, wasn't there anybody left in the larden of Eden after Adam and Eve were turned out r Mother—No. Bobby. Bobby (after thought)-Well, who fed the animals;

Treading the Mazy. Young Mr. Wabash (to Miss Waldo of Boston at a dancing party—Will you favor me with two or three rounds. Miss Walde! Miss Waldo (an admirer of John L., of course)—Certainly, Mr. Wabash, with pleasure. Or, if you like, we will continue it to a sinish.

An Epleure, From Line. Small Boy (near the window of restaurant)— Jest smell dat soup, Jimmy. Hain't dat fine? Jimmy (holding his nose)—I ain't smellin' no soup ter-day, it 'ud spile me appetite for de rous' chicking.

On the Court's Mercy.

From the Buffulo Commercial.
Judga-Maclame, what is your age?
Sha-lour Honor, I leave that to the mercy of the The Sun Leads.

From the St. Cloud Pribune It is the greatest Democratic paper publish od, and is worth reading by all of that political faith. A SON OF ONE OF THE SIAMESE TWINS. Sent to the Penitentlary for Perjury in .
Divorce Suit Against His Wife.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.-Among the cases

Topera, Kan., Feb. 8.—Among the cases pending in the Supreme Court is one from Ness county entitled the State of Kansas against James M. Bunker, the defendant being the third son of the Stames twins. Eng and Chang. Bunker lived for a number of years in North Carolina, but since the death of the twins, about fourteen years ago, he has lived nearly all the time in Ransas. For several years he was a resident of Sumner county, and it was in that county where the trouble organal which has taken him to the penitentiary of this State. He is a young most of ordinary intelligence only, has very dark features like his father, and is small in stature, but is in no way deformed. While in Sumner county he became acquainted with a young lady named Wilson, and, after about a year's acquaintange, he was forced to marry her. The couple failed to agree, and life soon became a burden tojoth. Bunker wanted her to agree to a divorce, but she was determined that the son of the Stamesa twins should support her and refused to agree to a divorce. He told her he would go West and get one.

He moved to Lang, county when it was unorganized, want to Ness City, employed counsel, and commenced his proceedings for divorce, alleging that his wife was a non-resident of the State, and that summons could not be had on her. This was done before F. H. Kurtz, a notary public for Lane township of Ness county, Lane being as unorganized county attached to Ness for judicial purposes. By virtue of the law it became a municipal township of Ness county. He made affidavit was nade on July 15, 1885. The information charging him with perjury was filed against him on May 8, 1887. He was tried at the Mast term of the District Court of Ness county convicted, and sent to the perison of the defendan

A LOUISIANA BEAR. Attacking a Locomotive and Saving the Life of a Frightenes Negro.

From the Iberville South

There are a good many bear stories going the rounds nowadays, but we have one which actually occurred in this parish during the present week. On a smail plantation a mile or two above Bayou Goula a black bear was seen to enter a turnip patch and at once proceed to help himself to as many turnips as his appetite demanded. It is said that a colored man witnessed the unauthorized lyvity of Mr. Bruin and determined that he would enter the place and drive the invader out. Acting upon the impulse, he immediately entered the enclosure and started in bruin's direction. As soon as the man's presence became known to the bear he discontinued his vegetable repast, with the evident intention of embellishing it with meat, and, with ears thrown back and head erect, he started toward the son of Ham with the apparent intention of testing the qualities of his make-up. The darky saw him coming, and at once decided that he did not wish to drive his bearship from the field, and rather than attempt it he would leave the field himself. So he graciously turned his face in the opposite direction, and made for the railroad. The bear appeared to be socially inclined and willingly, followed his visitor, accelerating his speed as he travelled. Sambo imitated him and quickened his pace. And thus they had it for some time straight up the railroad: run bear, run man, and the devil take the hindmost. Suddenly the colored man heard a rumbling noise down the track, and knew at once that the night express train was coming. In a short time it hove in sight, running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

When the train came in sight the colored man jumped from the track and continued his wild flight on the side, and knew at once that the night express train was coming. In a short time it hove in sight, running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

When the train came in sight the colored man jumped from the rack and continued his wild flight on the side of it. The bear also heard the noise, and looking around saw the from horse, with his f There are a good many bear stories going

A ROW IN THE KITCHEN.

Cook vs. Footman. A case of no slight interest arising out of

A case of no slight interest arising out of a painful difference botween two domestic servants came before the magistrate at the Hammersmith Police Court. Complaint was made by a cook of the conduct of a footman. The cook's story, briefly told, was to the following effect: An argument arose in the kitchen respecting a broken plate. It does not appear who broke the plate in the first instance, but much warmth was displayed in the discussion. who broke the plate in the first instance, but much warmth was displayed in the discussion; and the cook admitted that she shook a towel in the footman's face. This irritated the footman, who caught hold of the cook's hair and put her head down on the table. Of course no cook with any sense of dignity could fail to resent such a proceeding in her own kitchen, and, as the footman was retreating after the outrage he had committed, see took up the broken plate to throw at him. Upon this being wrested from her hand she seized a can of milk that happened to be standing handy, and would have hurled it at him but that he knocked her down and ultimately locked her up in the larder, where she remained until released by the kitchen maid. The magistrate, Mr. Paget, after ascertaining by inquirios that the distressing scene occurred some days ago, and had not been brought to the knowledge of the cook's mistress, prudently suggested that the distressing scene occurred some days ago, and had not been brought to the knowledge of the cook's mistress, prudently suggested that the distressing scene occurred some days ago, and had not been brought to the knowledge of the cook's mistress, prudently suggested that the distressing scene occurred some days ago, and had not been brought to the knowledge of the cook's mistress, prudently suggested that the affair should, if possible, be hushed up, pointing out that if made the subject of legal proceedings both cook and footman might lose their places. It is sincerely to be hoped that this kindly effort from the beneh to restore peace to a distracted kitchen will not be in yain. Calm reflection in the pantry is

Storm Proverbs.

From the Easton Journal. When oxen or sheep collect together as if they were seeking sheller, a storm may be expected. Domestic animals stand with their heads from the coming storm.

Foxes backing at night indicate storm.

Peafow! utter loud cries before a storm, and select

low perch.
Wild geese flying over in great numbers indicate ap-With grees string over in great and proaching storm.

When a heavy cloud comes up in the southwest and seems to settle back again, look out for a storm.

Red clouds at sunrise indicate storm.

Red clouds at sunrise indicate storm.

A long strip of clouds called a Salmon or Noah's Ark, east and west, is a sign of stormy weather, but when it extends surth and south, it is a sign of dry weather.

North and south the sign of drought, East and west the sign of biast.

East and west the sign of biast.

If the clouds be of different lengths, the sky being gravish or durly blue, with hardly any wind stirring, the wind, however, changing from west to south, or sometimes to southeast, without perceptibly increasing in force, expect storm.

The aurors, when very bright, indicates storm. Coals becoming alternately bright and dim indicate approaching storms.

Fire always burns brighter and throws out more heat just before a storm, and is hotter during a storm.

It is said that blacksmith select a stormy day in which to perform work that requires extra heat.

South the storm and the start of the storm of th

Sound travelling far and wide A stormy day will bettde. The weather usually moderates before a storm.

Nothing New to Him. From the Detroit Pres Press.

A lady carrying an umbrella entered the street car, but before she could take a seat the car plunged forward with an awkward jerk. The lady, in attempting to regain her equilibrium, whacked her umbrella against the head of a gentleman.

"Oh sir I beg a thousand pardona sir. These drivers are so carciess. Hope you are not acriously injured sir."

"Oh no, ma'am. I'm a married man and am used to little knocks like that."

The Washington Celebration.

From the Washington Critic

From the Wathington Critic.
Then lide of Mains, the truly great,
Arose and said he'd like to state
That he limself, at least, for one,
Did not approve of Washington
As fif for these Cautemia shows
Which many people now propose;
Because her science, art and mills
Ara not enough to fill the bills. Are not enough to fill the bills.

Oh. Hale! What are you giving us! Why do you want to raise a fuse! Your hints, dear sir, are all in vain. You cannot take the show to Mane; You cannot take the show to Mane; You cannot take the show to Mane; Your Seleuce there is something grand, To will to make that rock-ribed land Produce enough of grain and hay To furnish cash to get a way. Your Art is something, too, we think, Growin great on how to get a drink, and all your mills industrious hum in grinding out the clewing gunt. And though the sheep on all your hills Are forced to wear their cast steel bills. To pick the grass some farmer's son than planted with a smooth bore gin. And fee and sanw and pine tree chips. You never may expect to freeze On to our great Centennial show. And take it off to Maine, you know, Because the people want it done in heaver of our washington! CHEATING THE CUSTOMS REVENUE Importers of English and Scotch Woollen.

It would appear that Collector Magone has half a dozen investigations going on at the same time. While bringing to light the undermeasurement swindles on imported French woollens and running down opium smugglers, he has had his eyes opened to alleged undermeasurements in the importations of English and Scotch woollen cloths and dress goods, Thousands of cases of these are shipped to New

York every year by British manufacturers.

The investigation of the customs authorities at this port up to yesterday develops what is spoken of as one of the meanest swindles yet perpetrated on the customs revenue. By the Collector's direction, Assistant Appraiser Brown and his associates have measured many of the recent Importations of English and Scotch woollen goods and dress goods, and in nearly every instance the length of the pieces has been in excess of the length given in the invoice. For instance, two cases of goods containing thirteen pieces were found by the anpraisers to be from three to four yards to the piece in excess of the invoice measurement, It is averred that the measurements of these

piece in excess of the invoice measurement. It is averred that the measurements of these two cases is a fair sample of the undermeasurements practised on nearly all of the importations by British woollen and dress goods manufacturers, and that the average undermeasurement on every fiece imported has been two yards. It is computed that the nyering loss to the Government has been seventy cents on each piece, and Collector Marone says that he is determined to end all such petry depredations on the customs revenue.

An idea of the extent of the depredations can be had from the statement that the innortations of these classes of goods are said to be in the neighborhood of 500,000 pieces every year. The Collector sent for a representative of the British manufacturers and asked him to explain the discrepancy. The importer declared that neither he nor his brether importers had been guilty of attempting to defraud the customs. He claimed that the undermeasurement of an average two yards per piece had been sanctioned by a long-established custom, and that the preorgative had never been interfered with by former Collectors. He added that the average two-yards measurement in excess of the length mentioned in the invoice was in lieu of a trade discount.

The Collector reminded his visitor of the

tioned in the invoice was in lieu of a trade discount.

The Collector reminded his visitor of the cath which all British manufacturers are forced to take, to the effect that the invoices of goods exported to America are true in every particular, and that as Collector of the Port of New York he could not recognize any understanding, tacit or otherwise, between the manufacturer and the importer of these classes of goods. The Collector added that he was not there to know anything about trade discounts, and that he should insist that the measurements of goods must tally with the invoices. The Collector will insist on a statement from all the importers of these goods, and he will take steps to collect the duties which he claims are due on all past importations, and will see to it that in all future cases of undermeasurement "in lieu of a trade discount" the duties are collected.

BUCKET SHOP MEN IN COURT.

A Little Beginning Made in the Prosecution

The examination of the alleged bucket shop keepers and their clerks was conducted in the private rooms at Jefferson Market Court

yesterday before Judge White. The first case called was that of A. R. Boys a clerk in the employ of G. S. Hartt & Co. of 40 Broadway. The complainant, William Ormsby, was unable to swear that Boys had written any slips or handled any money in his presence. The Judge dismissed the case.

The case of A. R. Hammond was next called. William Cockein of 190 Fourth street, Jersey City, said that under instructions from Inspector Byrnes he had called at "The Open

spector Byrnes he had called at "The Open Stock and Grain Board of New York (Limited)" on Feb. 7, and saw Mr. Hammond there in the capacity of manager. He invested five dollars in St. Paul, and lost sixty-two cents Then he invested five dollars in Lackawanna, and lost half of it.

Hammond testified that he was a broker and kept a clearing house. He said he is not a member of the Open Board, but was at one time the manager of the concern, which is an incorporated company. His office was entirely separate from the Open Board. If he is short of stock, he said, he has it arranged with Mr. Forrest, a member of the Consolidated Exchange, to get from him any stocks he may need. He said the Open Board also has dealings with the Consolidated Exchange.

The examination was adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon.

SUNBEAMS.

-M. Vigneau, the French Investigating Ribeaudeau, who was M. Wilson's secretary and who is said to have been his agent in selling decorations, while on the witness stand was sudde - r addressed by M. Vigneau, "Don't you think it is dull and fime to stop! "Quite so," replied Ribeaudeau. "Well," continued M. Thereupon the magistrate rang his bell and ordered a sumptuous dinner, with Burgundy and champague, which was brought up to his office, the accused and the magis strate sitting an hour and a half over the repast, an emptying many bottles. M. Vigneau's object is said to have been to elicit admissions from Ribeaudeau, but the

authorities said such procedure was unpardonable. -Speaking of the names given to our new men-of war, a Boston newspaper says that with one exception, the Potrei, the names have a good sevoluisuary ring; but superstitions old saits will take exception to two or three of them. There was a Yorktown a sloop of war, which was wrecked at Cape deverde fifty years ago. The only Philadelphia which bere any important nact in the deeds of the navy was the frigate of that name, which in the war with Tripoli ran sground and was surrendered, and was subsequently out out and destroyed by Decatur and his gallant companions. A Philadelphia small steamer bought into the service in the rebellion was sunk by a torpedo. The eldConcord a sloop of war, was wrecked on the coast of Africa in 1848. Bennington is a new name in the nafy. There was a Petrei in the service in the rebellion. She was captured by the rebeis. The old man-of-warsman will say that Davy Jones has his mark on every one of the vessels except the Bennington and the San Franc

-An inquest was recently held near Wigton, England, upon the body of the Rev. John Mordaun Lowther, rector of the parish, who had fied the day be fore by his own hands. The cabman who drove to the rectory to take Mr. Lowther to Wiggen said that the rector went behind the carriage, standing at the rectory door, and said, "Farewell, little chuych! I have been long fourteen years with you! And farewell triends. all about me; farewell Bowden (referring to his peny, which was in the field before him)! May the curse of God be on Killhow and all the family, and may the curse of God be on the Rontledge and all the family for generations to come."
The rector then said, "Harrison, you have heard all.
You will tell them." and shot himself dead. Killhow and Routledge were church wardens. The rector had been summoned to answer a charge of indecent assault preferred against him by Jane Stoddart, a servant. IS years of age, who had been in his service about three weeks. He was 04 years of age.

-In September, 1797, the famous grandfather of the present President of the French republic suddenly appeared in Switzerland as a fugitive. The Landwort of Berne in the Vaud, Victor von Bonstetien, gave a magnificent ball in the castle of Nyon at which were present several French emigrants, among them Mme de Stael When the gayety was at the highest the guests were astonished at seeing a lean, hungry looking man, with dirty face, clothed in rays, down tradden shoes, and evidently worn out and ill, appear in their might. Herr von Bonsietten ordered his servants to eject him, but the man slowly dragged his way to the host and exclaimed. "Sir, I am dying of hunger: I have come to beg you for shelter. I am Carnot!" A change of osether and a supper was given him, and the next day he received money and a passport from the "High and Mighty Lords of Berne" to continue his journey. Some years later, when Carnot was Minister of War under the First Consul, he learned that Victor von Bonstetten had been banished from Serne. He invited his old benefac-tor to Paris, where the Swiss exile sujoyed the puspital

ity of Napoleon Bonaparie.

—The Director-General in China suggested that the officers in charge of the Yellow Byer Works who showed remissness in not taking precautionary measures to prevent the recent floods be deraded, but this was deemed too light a punishment, age they were ordered to be exposed in the cangue along the river banks The Sub-Prefect and Mayor of Shang any the Assistant Department Maristrate of Cheng Chou, and the Lieuten ant and Second Sergeant of the statift below Cheng-Chou were thus punished. The cangue, or weeden collar, which these unfortunate officials are condemned ; wear, is a large, heavy aquare of wood, opening so as to allow the prisoner's neck to enter. From the time it is put on it is not removed till the termor the sentence has expired—a time varying from a fortnight to three months. During the whole time the prisoner cannot lie down or rest with any comfort, and during the day is placed in a conspicuous place, with his name and offence written in large characters on the great wooden collar, that all passers by may read. The compassionate peo-ple occasionally feed the victing as it is impossible for ple occasionally feed the victing as it is impossible for him to reach his head with his hand; but the gamins tickie him with straws and operwise anneytim